3: Pijoan D-5 (ca. 1945) 1946
SA15 Mosquito SA15

146 853 irritate the nipple and cause discomfort to the mother. It is at this point that considerable supplementary feeding is introduced. It is of interest to note that the teeth begin to make their appearance at about the fourth to fifth month in contrast to the average of six to seven months in the United States. The fact that iron reserves are exhausted at about the third month and that supplemental feeding occurs shortly thereafter is a curious coincidence favoring the child.

● [827] The Indians believe that food consumed by the mother produces milk and for this reason the mothers eat often and large quantities of food. The children are fed bananas early in life and even if the iron intake from milk supplemented with bananas amounts to 4 mg. a day, it is insufficient to adequately overcome physiological hemoglobin depletion. Theoretically this would soon be made up by foods rich in iron. This in fact is what is attempted by the natives themselves but the anemia is not generally overcome because just as soon as the children begin crawling outdoors form infestation occurs and a relative anemia may be maintained.

146 For practical field use, hemoglobin determinations were carried out using the Sahli equipment and 100 per cent hemoglobin was computed to indicate 15.6 gm. per cent hemoglobin in blood. For purposes of comparison between hemoglobin levels in Guatemala, Yucatán[82] and the Coco territory of Nicaragua, the averages represented:

Guatemalans (691 cases, Shattuck)	73.3 per cent
Yucatecans (2037 cases, Saunders)	71.9 per cent
(1261 cases, Shattuck)	70.6 per cent
Coco River (100 infants, Pijoán)	55.0 per cent

It is admitted that the method of hemoglobin estimation varied, i, e., Shattuck used the Tellquist method, whereas the Sahli method was used in the Coco study. Regardless of this fact, there was less altitude in the Coco Basin to provoke hemoglobin increases and secondly the incidence of insidious disease seemed greater.

Hemoglobin values in 100 infants (2-3 months old) in Zapuca and Waspam, Coco Basin, Nicaragua.

Number of Infants	*Hemoglobin value*
29	60-70 per cent
48	50-60 per cent
23	40-50 per cent

Another point of difference between this study and the others is that the findings by Shattuck was fairly representative of his territory

[82] Shattuck, G. C. A Medical Survey of Guatemala. Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1938.